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ARMY NEWS

20 Aeroplanes of the Allies Make Raid on Libercourt, Between Douai and Lille

TURKS REPULSE LAND AND SEA ATTACKS

With Heavy Losses to Allies—Russians Claim to Have Taken 22,761 Austro-German Prisoners—Also Driving Germans From Trenches Along Polish River—French and German Claims Differ Over Argonne Forest Fighting.

The Argonne forest in France, the region directly to the west of that wood and the sector to the north of Arras are the scenes of the most violent fighting now in progress on any of the numerous battle fronts, although a belated report from Constantinople says that on Monday the allied forces made determined attacks by land and sea against the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli peninsula, which were repulsed with heavy losses.

At other points on the western line there is a continuance of the artillery action and an allied air raid on Libercourt, between Douai and Lille, was successfully carried out by a squadron of 20 aeroplanes, which threw down numerous bombs.

According to the report, the aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads 24 shells of 30 mm. and 18 shells of 140 mm. Aeroplanes furnished with cameras, which were part of the squadron, bombarded a train that had come to a stop between two stations, and also obliged a German aeroplane to come to the ground.

To the south of Lublin, which has been one of the objective points of the Austro-Germans in Russian Poland, where they hoped to establish themselves on a strong basis for a further advance toward Warsaw, there has been serious fighting, in which the Russians claim to have captured during the week ending July 11 officers and men to the number of 22,761.

The Russian press reports that trenches extending over a territory of about one and a half miles on the right bank of the Plesna river, in Poland, which were captured by the Germans on July 13, were retaken by the Russians by a strong counter attack.

Incidentally Paris declares that the German gain in the Argonne Tuesday did not exceed that of the week ending over a quarter of a mile. The Germans had asserted that in this region they had taken over a mile and a half, and a depth of three-fifths of a mile.

The Italian commander-in-chief, General Cadorna, in his latest official report, says merely that the situation in the Italo-Austrian campaign is unchanged.

SOUTH WALES MINERS WILL STOP WORK

Will Lay Down Their Tools in Defiance of British Government.

London, July 14.—Despite the action of the government in applying the munitions of war act to the coal mining industry, the South Wales miners subject to severe fines if they strike, it is practically certain that a large number of miners will stop work in South Wales tomorrow, thus curtailing the supply of coal for the naval fleet.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, the labor leaders and the general public, upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success, are all urging them to continue work until an agreement can be reached with the executive council of the South Wales union by a majority vote refused to support this recommendation, and a large proportion of the men are preparing to lay down their tools.

It is not believed, however, that the strike will last long, as the South Wales union has not the funds to finance a long struggle, the miners' federation of the United Kingdom, after its recommendation is not likely to assist them from its exchequer. There is also a possibility that the government will utilize the miners who enlisted in the army and who have not yet left the country to work the mines.

This dispute, which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other official reports of the fighting in the east and west take second place.

RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

May Out of Difficulty With Miners Seems Appearing.

London, July 15, 1.25 a. m.—The latest development seems to indicate a ray out of the coal darkness. A dispatch from the Board of Trade, president of the Board of Trade, has acceded to the request of the miners' executive committee to resume negotiations with the miners at the point at which they were broken off, and that the executive committee will be able to meet in conference with the Board of Trade at a point.

DESTROYED THEIR TRADE

American Meat Packers Say Commerce with Neutral Nations is Blocked.

Washington, July 14.—American meat packers appealed to the state department today to demand that Great Britain stop interfering with their cargoes of meat, and that the state department should take steps to secure and settle for \$14,000,000 worth of their products now held up in prize courts. The packers charge the British government with the destruction of commerce in food products between the United States and other neutral nations. After two conferences between the

Cabled Paragraphs

Lives Lost on Swedish Vessel.
London, July 14.—The captain and four of the crew of the Swedish schooner Daisy were killed when the vessel was sunk by a mine off Floed-Holmsund according to a Reuters despatch from Stockholm.

See Signs of Final Victory.
Turin, via Lucarno to Paris, July 14, 10 p. m.—General Parro, under-secretary of the Italian general staff, has returned from a visit to the Swedish front. Expressing the highest satisfaction at his meetings with General John, Field Marshal French and King Albert, General Parro said: "The enthusiasm and valor of the French troops, the determination and grimness of the Belgians and the heroic persistence of the Belgians are a sure indication of final victory."

FOOD SUPPLIES NOW REACHING MEXICO CITY.
Absolute Order Prevailing—Trains from Vera Cruz.

Washington, July 14.—State department advices from Mexico City today reported the capital quiet with absolute order prevailing and trains arriving from Vera Cruz with food supplies. The capital has not been reopened pending arrangements for currency circulation.

Communication between the capital and Vera Cruz by rail and telegraph continues and the Carranza government continues to receive supplies from Vera Cruz. The Carranza government has given preference to provision trains over troop trains, and that arrangements for food supplies are being made. The Carranza government has given preference to provision trains over troop trains, and that arrangements for food supplies are being made.

Consul General Shanks cabled that General Gonzalez had given preference to provision trains over troop trains, and that arrangements for food supplies are being made. The Carranza government has given preference to provision trains over troop trains, and that arrangements for food supplies are being made.

Additional despatches confirmed the report that the Carranza forces in control of the city had recaptured the waterworks from the rebel Zapata army and that danger of a water famine had been averted.

The Carranza forces in a message from Vera Cruz to his agents here, gave assurances that he had extended every effort to bring about a settlement within the capital and announced his intention to issue an amnesty law in accordance with the constitution. He has those in error return to the true path.

In the meantime, activity of General Villa's forces in pressing a lively campaign toward Mexico City from the north reports of which continue to come in, indicates that the proposed amnesty will not be accepted by the Carranza forces.

In view of this situation, with the possibility that General Gonzalez will be forced into a position of possession of the capital with General Villa's army, there is little talk here for the extension of more time to any faction by the United States.

General Villa's Washington agents report that he has received several cables confirming despatches of last week, that he has completed Queretaro, 80 miles from Mexico City, and that he has completed the capture of the city.

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Rhode Island Trolley Strike

2,400 MEN LEFT THEIR WORK AT MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE HAD BEEN GIVEN

Union Committee Demands That Company Accept Arbitrators Accepted by the Union—Company Will Attempt to Run as Many Cars as Possible.

Providence, R. I., July 15.—Twenty-four hundred employees of the Rhode Island company, operating trolley lines throughout the state, went on strike at midnight. The evening cars pulled into the barns their crews quit work, and the night cars did not start. The strike was a result of a dispute over wages and conditions.

The action of the men followed a mass meeting of union employees at which it was voted to support the union committee, which had notified the company that unless arbitrators accepted by the union be accepted the strike would be declared at midnight.

The company's employees now are non-union. The company since 1913 has been operated by federal trustees of whom Theodore Francis Green is chairman.

President A. E. Potter of the company said that the men would meet this morning. Such men as reported at the barns would be put to work. They would be paid as many cars as possible would be started.

Witnesses Taken Separately. Mr. Hewitt suggested that it would be better to examine the witnesses separately. He suggested that the witnesses be examined independently, that is that all witnesses be excluded from the court room and called in to testify separately. This plan was adopted and carried into execution by Deputy Sheriff William H. Casey, who acted as court officer.

Medical Testimony. Dr. James N. Lewis of Ashaway, R. I., testified to being a practicing physician for over 20 years. He testified that he had seen a man who was very ill, and that he had seen a man who was very ill, and that he had seen a man who was very ill.

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Condensed Telegrams

Caracalla soldiers captured Hermann.
Justice John J. Delaney of the New York supreme court is critically ill.

Earl D. Babst was elected president of the American Sugar Refining company.
Prices for steel and iron scrap in St. Louis were advanced 25 to 50 cents a ton.

The state department is considering the recognition of one of the Mexican parties.
M. Gaboriewicz, the new Serbian minister to the nation, presented his credentials.

A new record was established when there were no arrests in Hoboken, N. J., for 24 hours.
Col. Alden J. Blethen, editor and publisher of the Seattle Times, died at his home in Seattle, aged 69.

After a short vacation in Wales, David Lloyd-George, British minister of munitions, resumed his duties.
Two additions to the plant of the Du Pont Powder company at Washburn, Wis., will be erected this summer.

Eleven submarines are being remodeled after the fashion of German submarines at the Brooklyn navy yard.
Gold to the amount of \$1,500,000, received from the Seattle Times, was deposited at the New York sub-treasury.

Joseph Austin Holmes, 55, geologist, and director of the federal bureau of mines, died in Denver of tuberculosis.
Officials of the Brooklyn navy yard denied reports that bombs had been placed on or near several ships in the yard.

The millwrights held a spirited meeting in Machinists' hall tonight, voting to a man to stick by their action of yesterday in going on strike until such time as the metal trades are given jurisdiction over them.

The situation was complicated tonight when, following conferences of officials, it was intimated in certain quarters that the head of the millwrights' union would go out on a strike tomorrow if the metal trades refused to give up their jurisdiction.

Heavy damage and some loss of life was caused by earthquakes that shook the island of Fuerteventura in the Canaries.
Three persons were seriously injured in an explosion at plant No. 2 of the Du Pont Powder company at Carney's Point, Pa.

Thousands of persons viewed the Liberty Bell during its four hours' stay at Spokane, Wash. Patriotic exercises were held.
Austrian stragglers stabbed to death the great Italian bicyclist, Caruso, as he was drinking in a village just captured by the Italians.

Two thousand coal miners went on strike in Belmont county, Ohio, after working two months following a strike that lasted over a year.
Since the beginning of the war, France has borrowed from her citizens through national defense bonds and obligations \$1,680,000,000.

Clifford E. French, cashier of the St. Louis federal reserve bank, was appointed chief bank examiner of the St. Louis federal reserve district.
The city of Paducah, Ky., will borrow \$100,000 from the National City bank of New York at 6 per cent. The loan will mature on Jan. 10, 1916.

Application to reorganize the Howard National bank of Howard, S. D., capital \$15,000, was approved by Controller of Currency Williams.
Gen. Alfred Daillole was appointed under-secretary of state for munitions. He will take charge of the ammunition supplies of the Italian army.

A large gas well at McKeesport, Pa., which had been flowing about 75,000,000 cubic feet daily since it was drilled last Wednesday, was capped.
Orville Wright, the aviator, will join Thomas A. Edison as one of the members of the naval bureau of invention being organized by Secretary Daniels.

J. B. Riley, superintendent of prisons in New York state, declared he would not resign and knew of no reason why Governor Whitman should remove him.
Louis Bamberger, alleged commercial swindler, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in New York, charged with using the mails to defraud.

The fire on board the Norwegian tanker Maricopa from Newport News for Rotterdam, caused small damage. The vessel arrived at Rotterdam Tuesday.
Lieutenant Governor Morgan of Kansas will make a speaking tour in New York state, the interest of women's suffrage during the last week of the campaign this fall.

The famous bronze and copper lion that stood on the battlefield of Waterloo has been torn down and is being made into German shells, according to Holland advices.
Fire, thought to have been caused by a short circuit, broke out within 10 feet of 3,000 pounds of powder on board the battleship New Jersey. The blaze was quickly put out.

For his work in instructing Italian naval officers in flying, John L. Callan, a representative of the Curtiss Aeroplane company, was awarded a gold medal by the Italian government.
Mounded police of the Sheepshead Bay police station in New York, went to round up 100 goats which wandered from their barns. Their owner, James Murdock, is expected to jail for 40 days for keeping them.

In connection with the report that the Hamburg-American liner America had been sunk by a British submarine inside the Blight of Helligoland, it was stated at the company office that the steamer has been interned in Boston since July 14 last.
Hailstones Ruin 500 Acres of Tobacco.

New Haven, Conn., July 14.—A severe electric storm, accompanied by torrential rains, a high wind and hail, did considerable damage in a number of towns in northeastern Connecticut late today. The hailstones were as large as marbles, ruined 500 acres of tobacco in the fields, causing damage estimated at \$15,000 and upwards.

Is Development in Labor Troubles at Remington U. M. C. Plant at Bridgeport

VOLUNTARILY GRANTED BY ARMS COMPANY

But Likely to Have Little Effect on Strike Situation—Millwrights Firm in Decision to Strike Unless Metal Trades is Given Jurisdiction Over Them—Major Penfield Thinks German Influences Back of Trouble—Labor Leaders Say "Ridiculous."

Bridgeport, Conn., July 14.—While some thousands of more machinists employed in and about the Remington U. M. C. plant were jubilant tonight following the announcement that the arms company had granted voluntarily the eight-hour work day without reduction of pay, a little firestorm of indignation was kindled on the part of the company will alter in any way the impending strike situation.

The struggle, according to union officials tonight, will be fought out on the original demands—that the millwrights become members of either the machinists' or ironworkers' unions.

The whole question will be placed before the Remington board of directors at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when a committee of the millwrights will seek a conference with that official.

Millwrights Stick to Demands. The millwrights held a spirited meeting in Machinists' hall tonight, voting to a man to stick by their action of yesterday in going on strike until such time as the metal trades are given jurisdiction over them.

The situation that the arms company is facing, boiled down to bare facts, is that the millwrights want to join the metal trades unions, thereby increasing their pay from \$1.25 per day to \$1.50 or face a general strike of not only the machinists, ironworkers and millwrights, but also of the other trades, such as carpenters, possibly had carried which would tie up the bridgeyard, while on the other hand if these demands were granted, the disaffected carpenters might walk out, but they would be unable to pull out any allied trades to spend a day of a job.

See Germanic Influences. While declining to issue any statement tonight, Major Penfield reiterated his belief that German influences were back of the strike while on the other hand officials of the various unions declared that such a proposition was nothing short of a joke.

Asked if he thought German agents were responsible for the present trouble, Major Penfield said that he would answer that question in true American style by asking another: "Any labor leader picked out of the Remington plant out of all the others of the country just at this time?"

No Grievance Against Company. "The union men have no grievance with the company. They were satisfied with their work and with their pay. We brought the Stewart Construction company here to do the construction work and they operated a closed shop.

But union men could be employed by the construction company. There has never been a demand that the construction company, the men simply walked out without giving a word. The Stewart company is just as much the employer as we are. If it isn't the German influence that is back of the strike, then it is the German influence that is back of the strike.

Tomorrow morning pickets will be stationed at the arms plant by the millwrights.

Beaten Inside "Dead Line." A Portuguese laborer, employed by the Stewart Construction company, as the Remington Arms works, stepped within the "dead line" surrounding the plant today. He was severely beaten by one of the guards. His companions assumed that threatening attack on the Portuguese laborer was a warning to the other workers to stay away from the grounds.